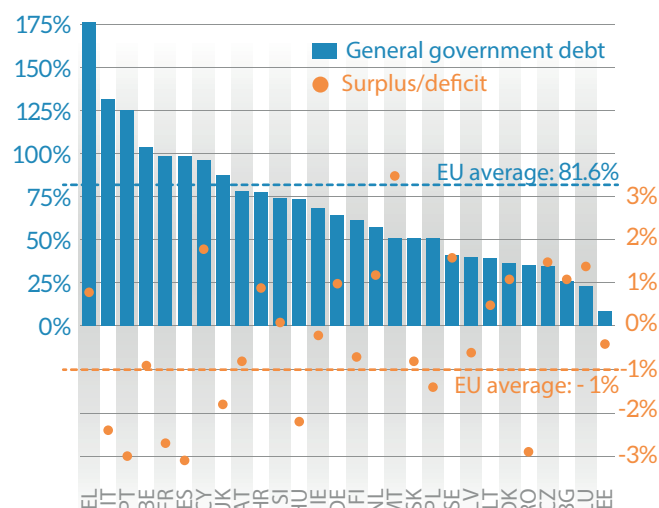


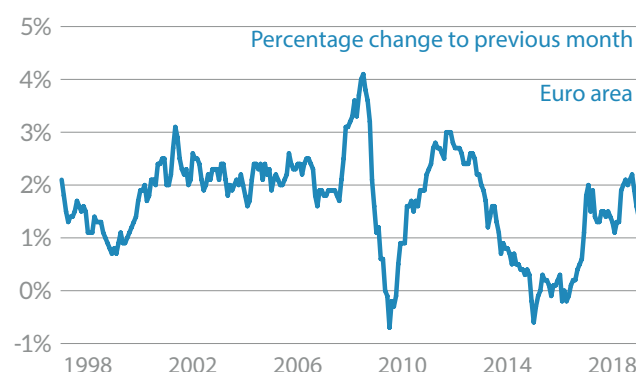
Living in the EU: The Economy

While economic policies are mainly managed at national level, the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) annually coordinate national economic policies, budget, and macroeconomic as well as structural reforms within the European Semester. To design economic policies that shape European wellbeing, measuring the prosperity of people and MS is an important starting point for responses to the financial and economic crises that have strongly affected debt levels and the sustainability of public finances across the EU. The present infographic provides information about trade in goods between MS and with global partners, taxes, social contributions and consumption-related household expenditure.

Public balance and general government debt (% of GDP, 2017)

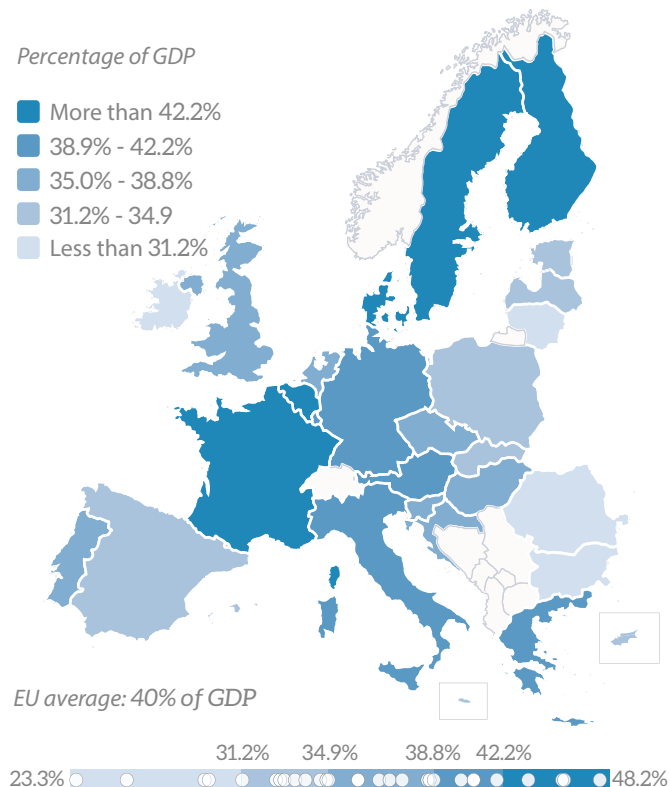


The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) (Inflation rate, euro area)

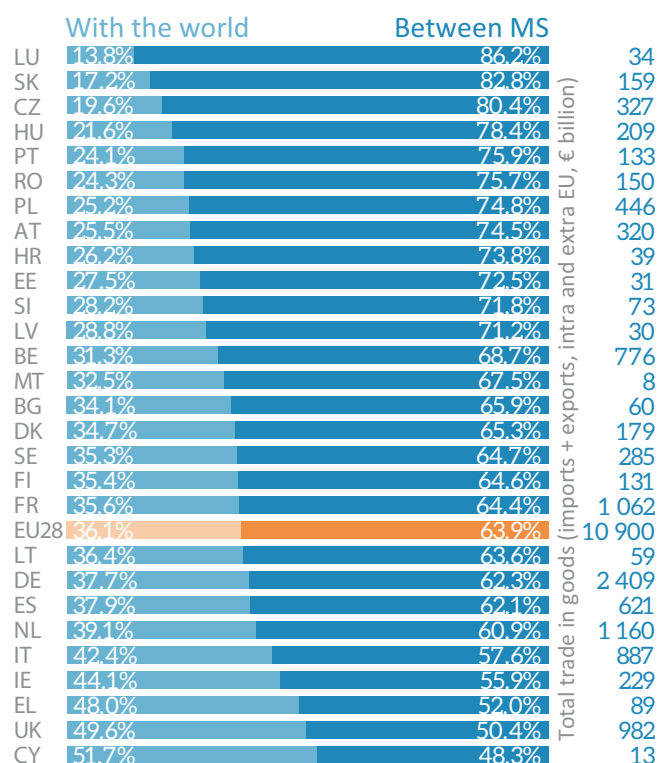


Note: In the euro area, consumer price inflation is measured by the HICP. It measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by euro-area households. The term 'harmonised' denotes the fact that all countries in the European Union follow the same methodology, making data comparable among them.

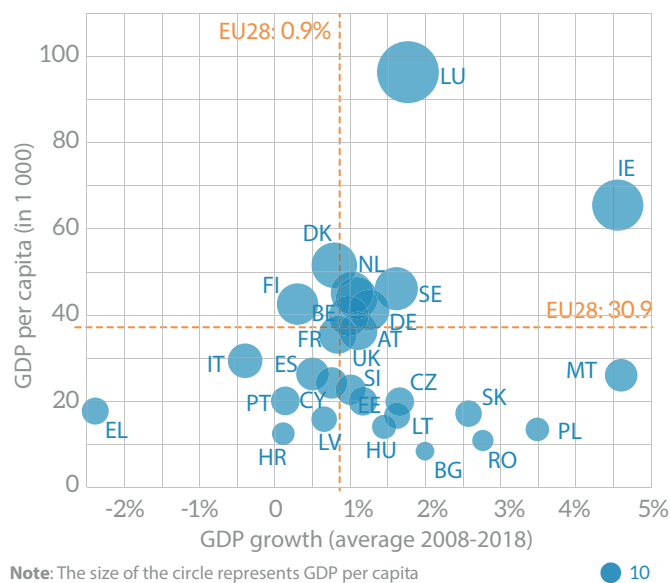
General government receipts from taxes and social contributions (% of GDP, 2017)



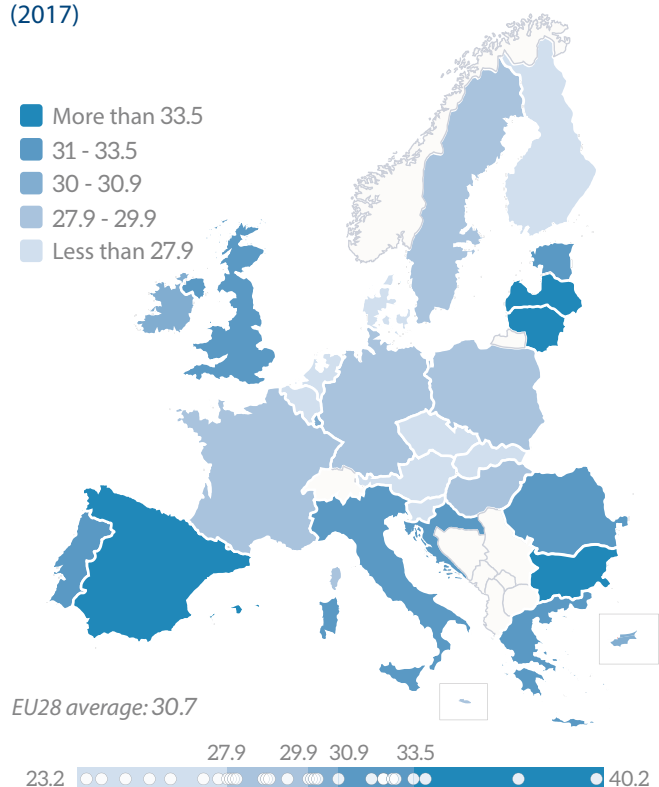
EU trade in goods between Member States and with the world (imports plus exports, 2018)



GDP per capita and GDP growth (2018 and average 2008-2018)



Gini coefficient (2017)



Note: The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of 0 expresses perfect equality where everyone has the same income, while a coefficient of 100 expresses full inequality where only one person has all the income.

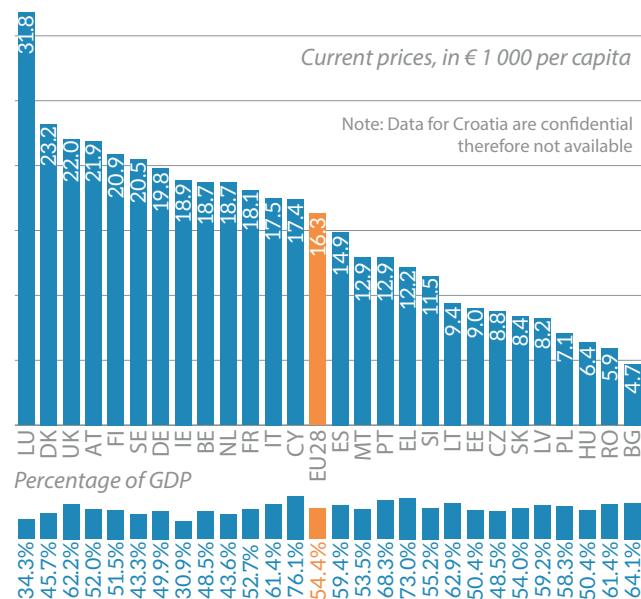
Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data sources for page 1: Public balance and general government debt, General government receipts from taxes and social contributions, EU trade in goods between Member States and with the world data are from Eurostat ([gov_10dd_edpt1](#), [gov_10a_taxag](#) and [ext_lt_intratrd](#)); the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices data are from [European Central Bank](#). Data sources for page 2: all data are from Eurostat ([tec00001](#), [tec00115](#), [nama_10_co3_p3](#) and [tessi190](#)). Extraction date: data were extracted in March 2019.

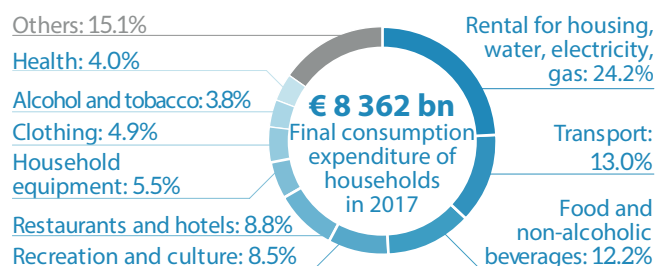
This 'At a glance' note is part of a series 'Living in the EU'. The other issues in the series cover [Climate Change and Energy](#), [Demography](#), [Asylum and Migration](#), [European Elections and Democracy](#) and [Education and Health](#).

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Final consumption expenditure of households (Current prices, in 1 000 euro per capita, 2017)



Household expenditure by consumption purpose (EU28 share of total, 2017)



Maximum and minimum value of each purpose of consumption

